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H1117-0002

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MILITARIZATION OF NAZI DOMINATED ORGANIZATIONS;
ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLETE CONTROL

* * * * *

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4. The Nazi conspirators placed a considerable number of their dominated organizations on a progressively militarized footing with a view to the rapid transformation and use of such organizations whenever necessary as instruments of war.

Statement of Evidence

The SS

The SS was militarized beginning in March 1933, when special armed units of full-time garrisoned troops composed of volunteer SS members were created. These units, which rapidly grew in strength, were a part neither of the Wehrmacht, nor of the Police, but were exclusively at the disposal of the Fuehrer. This militarization of the SS was the result of considered Nazi policy. Evidence as to the foregoing statements is set forth in detail in the trial brief on the SS.

The SA

The SA was founded in 1921 as a para-military organization to fight political enemies of the Nazis. After the accession of the Nazis to power, the SA was used to provide pre-military training at a time when the Reichswehr was legally limited to a strength of 100,000 men. Thus the SA, from its very inception, had a specific military purpose; this purpose was carried out fully and was gradually increased in scope. A full documentation of the military aspects of this organization is given in the trial brief on the SA.

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The Hitler Jugend

One of the chief purposes of the "Hitler Jugend" (commonly known as the HJ) was to provide for military training of German youth at a very early age. As early as 1933, the HJ entered into a secret program of extensive pre-military training for German youth in conjunction with the SA and the Wehrmacht. In addition to general military training, members of the HJ were given specialized training in various types of military units, such as flying units, naval units, motorized units, signal units, etc. A full exposition of the military activities of the HJ is set forth in the Brief for Count One IV (C) 2 of the Indictment.

The NSKK (National Socialist Motor Corps)

The original NSKK was started under the name of NSAK (National Socialist Automobile Corps) on 1 April 1930 by Hitler, who joined as its first member. By the end of 1931 it had a membership of approximately 10,000, as compared to 300 at the beginning of that year.

2804-PS. "Das NSKK" by Hans Helmut Krenslein, NSKK Gruppenfuehrer, with foreword by the leader of the NSKK, Korpsfuehrer A. Huehnlein; published in 1939 by Junker und Duennhaupt, Berlin, p. 10.

In 1934 the motorized Hitler Jugend and the motorized SA were placed under the NSKK. Hitler, on 23 August of that year, decreed that:

> "the NSAK and the motorized SA are from now on welded together into a unit called NSKK. The NSKK is directly subordinate to me".

2804-PS. "Das NSKK", Ibid., p. 87.

Thus the NSKK was elevated to the position of an independent affiliated unit of the NSDAP, similar to the SA and the SS. The membership of the enlarged combined NSKK grew rapidly.

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The military purpose of the NSKK is evident from the following statement on page 394 of "Organizationbuch der NSDAP" (1940):

> "The young driver who has received his training in the six-week courses of the NSKK will be well prepared in body and spirit when the time comes for his military service, and will wear with pride the dress of the Armed Forces of the Nation".

2320(b)-PS. Organizationbuch der NSDAP (1940), p. 394.

This militarization is further set out in the following passage:

> "More than one-third of all leaders and men of the NSKK, which had in the meantime grown to a membership of 350,000, were already active in the fight for power . . . Thus, the NSKK had in its ranks, in addition to the proud tradition of the period of our fight, also that of the World War. This front spirit and experience of a generation matured to manhood in the barrages, in the battles of attrition, in the battles of the Freikorps, and in the heroic fight of National Socialism for Germany's rebirth, is passed on to our youth as a sacred heritage".

2804-PS. "Das NSKK", p. 17.

It is evident from the following passage of "Das NSKK" that the training given by the NSKK was intended to be of great assistance to the Nazi military program.

> "Military motorized training of our youth is the cardinal task of the educational work of the NSKK. Here it collaborates most closely with the bearer of the arms of the Reich, the Wehrmacht, and it has done so already throughout the years before the seizure of power. The demands and needs of the Army, which continuously grew in scope after the awakening of our Nation and after our regained military freedom also caused the tasks and the work of the NSKK in the field of military motorized training to grow correspondingly . . . By order of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht, the NSKK has been given charge of the pre-military training of the entire young reserve of the motorized troop units of our Army in addition to post-military training".

2804-PS. "Das NSKK", p. 42.

NSKK trained men were intended to be assimilated into Reich Panzer Units.

> "Well prepared physically and spiritually, the young German man who has now become a motorized soldier, can serve with a motorized or partially-motorized unit of the Army. To become a tank soldier is his only ambition".

2804-PS. "Das NSKK", p. 44.

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The NSKK was actually used for military purposes.

> "The men of the NSKK have considerably contributed to the liberation of the Sudetenland by the Fuehrer and have thus gained undying merit, not only for the Germans in the Sudetenland, but for the entire German people as a whole".

2804-PS. "Das NSKK", p. 24.

Further evidence of actual military use of the NSKK is given in the following passage from page 107 of "Deutschland im Kampf" written by Ministerialdirigent A. J. Berndt of the Reich Propaganda Ministry and Lt. Col. von Wedel of the German Army High Command, June 1940 issue:

> "The NSKK is playing a decisive part in the carrying out of considerable war-important tasks on the Inner Front, one of which is traffic . . . Among the tasks of the NSKK are pre-military training, education, and schooling and motorized transport. Thus, for instance, the conducting of the entire transport system of the TODT Organization on the West Wall and the traffic in the Western War Theater are in the hands of the NSKK".

2810-PS."Deutschland im Kampf", p. 107.

The NSFK (National Socialist Aviation Corps)

The NSFK was another organization affiliated with the NSDAP that was used by the Nazi conspirators for military purposes. It was the great training school for the Luftwaffe.

> "In the endeavor to assure for the German Luftwaffe a numerically strong and well prepared reserve, and to strengthen in the German people the conviction that Germany must retain its head-start in all spheres of aviation, the NSFK was founded by the Fuehrer on 17 April 1937 . . ."

2811-PS. Organizationbuch der NSDAP (1938), p. 470.

> "The NSFK at the time of its creation, was given the following tasks by the Reichsmarshal:
>
> "1. Pre-military aviation training of the new blood for the Luftwaffe.
>
> "2. The keeping in training of the reservists of the aviation troops.

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"3. The combining and directing of all German air sports.

"4. Promotion and extension of the aviation idea among the German people.

"These tasks are so great that the cooperation of tens of thousands of active members is necessary to make carrying them out possible, so that the Luftwaffe may be able at any time to count on their fulfillment according to plan".

2811-PS. Organizationbuch der NSDAP (1938), Ibid, p. 470(c).

This solely military purpose of the NSFK is further exhibited in the following statement in "Das Nationalsozialistische Fliegerkorps" (the NSFK) by Generalleutnant Friedrich Christiansen, Korpsfuehrer of the NSFK.

"Schooled in character, trained physically as a flier, and as a soldier, the member-to-be of the Luftwaffe leaves the NSFK".

2813-PS. Das Nationalsozialistische Fliegerkorps, p. 14.

The RAD (The Reich Labor Service)

The Reich Labor Service, commonly known as the RAD, was also subverted to military purposes by the defendant conspirators.

The RAD was made a compulsory organization for both young men and women on 26 June 1935.

"All young Germans of either sex between 18-25 years of age are obligated to serve their people in the Reich Labor Service. As the schooling of the Nation, it has as its object this education of the German Youth to National Socialist Ideology.

"The Reich Labor Service for men is, thanks to its military nature, closely-knit units, and its particular education and training an ever-ready, powerful tool of the National Socialist Reich".

2805-PS. Organizationbuch der NSDAP, 1943, p. 465.

With the background of military training stated to be one of the chief purposes of the RAD, its tens of thousands of members were ready for action when Germany launched her campaigns of aggression. Actual

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military use of the men of the RAD is clearly shown on page 19 of the 1 June 1943 edition of "Fuehren und Erziehen" (Leadership and Education), the official magazine of the Reich Labor Service. A photograph depicts a Labor Service man repairing a bridge at the front, across which four infantrymen are proceeding, and is titled as follows:

> "The young crews who have gone through the educational institutions of the Reich Labor Service today represent the most active nucleus of our Army. . . . Our photograph shows labor men who in the East are preparing the way for infantry shock troops by repairing a bridge. Thus also the men of the Reich Labor Service are today one of the examples of eternal German soldierdom".

2806-PS. Fuehren und Erziehen, p. 19.

The military uses of the RAD are further described in the following letter written by the defendant HERMANN GOERING to Reich Labor Service Leader Konstantin Hierl:

> "After the victorious termination of the campaign in Poland, I cannot but convey to you my sincere thanks for and unreserved recognition of the help rendered by the Reich Labor Service in the carrying out of the operations of the Luftwaffe. In guarding Army airfields, in clearing and quickly repairing former enemy airports, in road construction and in bringing up supplies, everywhere your men have done a real job and have thus contributed considerably to the successes of the German Luftwaffe".

2807-PS. "Nationalsozialistische Monatschafte" (1940) Vol. I, p. 155.

The TODT Organization (OT)

The TODT Organization, or OT, was another NSDAP affiliate that was used to further the militaristic aims of the Nazi conspirators. The OT was originally an offshoot of the RAD and was created as a separate entity in June 1938 when Dr. Fritz Todt was charged with the construction of the Siegfried Line or West Wall. The military employment of the OT is clearly shown in the following

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passage from "Maenner der OT", which was published by the Photographic Office of the Reich Propaganda Office:

> "No sooner had the greatest and most modern fortifications of the world, the West Wall, been completed by the workers of the OT, when these very same workers were called upon by the Fuehrer to prove their worth also in direct front service . . . and they thus helped . . . to achieve the greatest victory in history. When the great offensive in the west began, the brown workers' columns of the TODT organization followed immediately behind them. After the armistice with France had been signed, an entirely new situation developed for the TODT organization. Its columns had pushed deep into enemy country. Not seldom did they have direct contact with the enemy -- their losses in dead and wounded and the Iron Cross awards are heroic proof of that. While, as the foremost construction workers of the German Reich, they had already proved their worth when building the West Wall, they were now able to perfect what they had learned in the fight against the British world enemy. From the Channel coast to the Atlantic Ocean, the front technicians and front workers of the OT now proceeded to create the prerequisites for a successful fight against England".

2808-PS. "Maenner der OT".

Though the OT was in its origin technically a civilian organization, it subsequently became a para-military body which, before and during the war, cooperated fully with the German Army.

On 2 July 1940, a directive was issued from the German High Command appointing a:

> "Liaison officer to establish the closest liaison and cooperation of the respective military offices with the main construction work of the TODT Organization".

2812-PS. Directive from German High Command, 2 July 1940.

This militarization of the OT is further shown in the following passage from "Nationalsozialistiche Monatschafte" for 1942:

> "From the Autobahn workers was developed the 'Organization TODT' a body of hundreds of thousands of workers who help the Wehrmacht everywhere in eliminating obstacles, building bridges and erecting fortifications and shelters. The front soldier and the front worker stand side by side. Together they have shed their blood in this war and together they have won victories.

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Long-range guns on the Channel coast, U-boat bases on the Atlantic, and now the East will render the 'OT' immortal for all times to come".

2809-PS. "Nationalsozialistische Monatschafte", p. 167.

A letter from the defendant FRITZ SAUCKEL to Hitler, dated 17 May 1943, states that the OT had supplied 248,200 workers by March 1943 for the completion of the Atlantic Wall, and praises the OT for its excellent work in this regard.

407-VIII-PS. Letter from Sauckel to Hitler, 17 May 1943.

SUMMARY

The control by the conspirators of the aforementioned dominated organizations, the progressive regimentation of the youth of Germany through militarized organizations into the Wehrmacht itself, and the manner in which the German citizen is integrated into the National Socialist structure, is graphically and forcibly demonstrated in a Chart prepared by the Chief Education Office of the NSDAP. This chart is entitled:

"The Plan for the Inclusion of the German Citizen in the National Socialist Structure and Path to Political Leadership"

2833-PS. "Das Gesicht der Partei" (The Face of the Party) p. 15. (Undated - last date appearing in Text is 1938).

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(5) By the end of the pre-war period, all phases of German life were dominated by Nazi doctrine and practice, and mobilized for the accomplishment of their militant aims.

Hitler to the Reichstag in 1938:

"Only now we have succeeded in setting before us the great tasks and in possessing the material things which are the pre-requisites for the realization of great creative plans in all fields of our national existence. Thus, National Socialism has made up within a few years for what centuries before it had omitted . . .

"National Socialism has given the German people that leadership which as Party not only mobilizes the nation but also organizes it, so that on the basis of the natural principle of selection, the continuance of a stable political leadership is safeguarded for ever . . . National Socialism . . . possesses Germany entirely and completely since the day when, five years ago, I left the house in Wilhelmplatz as Reich Chancellor. There is no institution in this state which is not National Socialist. Above all, however, the National Socialist Party in these five years not only has made the nation National Socialist, but also has given itself that perfect organizational structure which guarantees its permanence for all future. The greatest guarantee of the National Socialist revolution lies in the complete domination of the Reich and all its institutions and organizations, internally and externally, by the National Socialist Party. Its protection against the world abroad, however, lies in its new National Socialist armed forces . . .

"In this Reich, anybody who has a responsible position is a National Socialist . . . Every institution of this Reich is under the orders of the supreme political leadership . . . The Party leads the Reich politically, the armed forces defend it militarily . . . There is nobody in any responsible position in this state who doubts that I am the authorized leader of this Reich."

2715-PS. Speech to the Reichstag on 20 February 1938, printed in Das Archiv, February 1938, p. 1441-1442.